

TIC METAL WORK.
ONZES.
s. Tiffany & Co.
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variety of decorati
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mirrors, cans,
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CO.'S "Blue Book" for
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NSQUARE
W YORK.
CTION SALES.
P. GORE & CO.
and 70 Wabash-av.

en Hundred
ASES OF
hoes & Rubbers

by an Auction Webster, Dec
and of consumable
H. & CO., 25 to 70 Wabash-av.

Dec. 5, at 9:30 a. m.

THE TRADE SALE

OF

OCKERY

AND

SSWARE.

al of English and American W. G.

Rockingham, Yellow Ware,
Cups and Saucers, Vases, Toiles

country merchant.

AT 2 P.M.

ND SECOND-HAND

NITURE,

chandise, at Auction.

E. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ESPECIAL

y Goods Sale,

Y. DEC. 6, 9:30 A. M.

in One Thousand Lots.

SO. 2nd Randolph-av.

ND LARGE SALE OF

Glassware, &

ported Fancy Goods,

DAY, Dec. 4, 10 a. m.

SALE for Bargains!

clock, sharp,

Assortment of Imported

cy Goods and Toys!

W. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

nd 2nd Randolph-av.

Y. DEC. 4, 9:30 A. M.

nd 2nd Randolph-av.

Y. DEC. 4, 9:30 A. M.

ND WEEKLY SALE

Y. DEC. 4, 9:30 A. M.

ENSE LAYOUT,

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Chamber Sets,

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Y. DEC.

CANADA.

Almost Everybody's Nose Out of Joint at the Dominion Capital.

The Testy Scotchmen Mad Because Their Blow-Out Was Slighted.

American Reporters Green with Jealousy of English Scribblers.

The Great Procession Billed by the Irretractable Proceeding of the Governor-General.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—General disappointment, and something akin to resentment, was felt at the non-attendance of their Excellencies at the St. Andrew's concert last night. They were allowed to be given to understand that the concert was to be given in the presence and presence, and a large crowd assembled to see them. They did not deem necessary to offer any reason for their non-attendance.

McLeod Stewart, President of the St. Andrew's Society, Ottawa, entertained the delegates of the Scotch societies at a dinner this afternoon, after which the delegates were driven to Rideau Hall, where they were presented to H. R. H. Louise. It is said the Princess will not hold a "drawing-room" or have a reception at Rideau till the arrival of the Queen, in February.

To-day representatives of the English press were invited to luncheon at Rideau Hall. Members of the American and Canadian press were conspicuous by their absence. Considerable dissatisfaction has been created amongst the latter in being ignored in this manner, and it is more than probable there will be some interesting correspondence over the affair. It is claimed that English journalists have been shown more courtesy and attention by those immediately connected with the Governor-General than the members of the Viceroyal party at Ottawa, who have been extended to the press of the country.

The torchlight procession and illumination to-night was a grand affair. Every window in the houses on the streets through which the procession passed was illuminated, and in many instances there were handsome transparencies representing the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. The arches, which have already been described, had been somewhat modified by the Scotch, and reflected a redacted light to-night presented a most beautiful spectacle.

Among other transparencies was an elegant medallion of the Queen, with the prayer, "God Bless Our Queen." This attracted universal admiration, and it is said was very gratifying to the Princess. Dense crowds lined the streets, which, between calcium lights, Chinese lanterns, gas-jets, bonfires, etc., were perfectly dazzling. The illuminations at Halifax and Montreal were completely put in the shade by the elaborate display here.

The procession was formed in the following order:

Committee.

Band of fifers and drummers.

Dragon Guards.

Dragon Guards.

Carriages containing the Ministers of the Crown.

A good deal of dissatisfaction was felt on account of their Excellencies unconsciously driving out of the procession and going directly to Rideau Hall without notifying the Committee, who followed the published route.

The Governor-General will hold a levee in the Senate Chamber to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—To-day was appointed by the Government as one of thanksgiving throughout the Dominion. In this city the churches were well attended. Special references were made to national benefits, among those mentioned being the success, so far, in Afghanistan, and the satisfactory conclusion of the Berlin Treaty.

It is rumored that one of the city members in the Dominion Parliament, a Director of one of the local banks, has seriously embarrassed it by an extensive line of discounts that has obtained a large amount of which the stock of that institution has fallen.

There is great interest and some excitement here over the movements in the Chicago wheat market, and not a few speculative transactions.

The Star has an article on the Viceroyal reception, in which it deprecates the establishment of a miniature Court, and advises as little Old-World as possible. Canada cannot afford it. It is willing to take the Marquis upon his own recognition that the family, and more, is fair to the Canadian people by whom he was commissioned. It says the Marquis and Princess touched the right cord when they expressed a desire to mingle with the people, adding that, in saying so, it would not trench upon or detract from the attributed propriety.

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Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The last split of the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway was driven yesterday at 1 o'clock, a short distance south of the Roseau River Bridge, seventy miles north of the boundary-line. A party of ladies and gentlemen of the town were present to witness the ceremony.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri, the road will be built to the south of the river, where Mr. Willis had prepared an excellent spread, which was heartily enjoyed by the invited excursionists. During the lunch the laborers were at work, and the road was almost unceasingly under construction.

By Mr. Hatch, of Louisiana—Favoring the cause of the Viceroy, and the Viceroy's evidence was all in, and that was expected in the case would be finally decided early in February.

N. C. Gridley, Esq., of Chicago, attorney for the Association, also fully explained the status of the Dennisfield claim for a milling device, now being prosecuted against the millers of this and other mills.

Communication was received from the Minnesota Millers' Association, which will be sent to the Association, after which the meeting adjourned to meet here on year from to-day.

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE DOMESTIC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5—1 a.m.—Indicates—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower temperature, and generally higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake Region, colder, cloudy weather, with light snow, winds mostly northwesterly; higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary or higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.	\$1.00
Postage, one year.....	\$1.00
Postage, two years.....	2.00
Postage, three years.....	3.00
Postage, four years.....	4.00
Postage, five years.....	5.00
Postage, six years.....	6.00
Postage, seven years.....	7.00
Postage, eight years.....	8.00
Postage, nine years.....	9.00
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Postage, forty-two years.....	42.00
Postage, forty-three years.....	43.00
Postage, forty-four years.....	44.00
Postage, forty-five years.....	45.00
Postage, forty-six years.....	46.00
Postage, forty-seven years.....	47.00
Postage, forty-eight years.....	48.00
Postage, forty-nine years.....	49.00
Postage, fifty years.....	50.00

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Postage, two years..... 2.00

Postage, three years..... 3.00

Postage, four years..... 4.00

Postage, five years..... 5.00

Postage, six years..... 6.00

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Postage, forty-seven years..... 47.00

Postage, forty-eight years..... 48.00

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NEW YORK—Room 200 Tribune Building, F. T. McLean, Agent.

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LONDON, ENGLAND—Exchanges, 440 Strand, D. B. COOPER, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "House of Death."

Hawkins' Theatre.

Deacons street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union Square Company. "Mother and Son."

Hooley's Theatre.

Franklin street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mrs. D. F. Powers. "East Lynne."

Academy of Music.

Hailed street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Sid C. Frazer. "Marked for Life."

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Oliver D. Byron. "Hero."

Metropolitan Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Tribune House. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.

Michigan avenue, foot of Adams street. Great Fair Show.

Art.

No. 45 Washington street. Loan Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art. Day and evening.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99.

Gov. HOLLAND, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, makes a strong appeal for the honest adjustment of the State debt.

D. R. SPAKES yesterday presided over the deliberations of a large convention of millers at Springfield, Ill. The recklessness of this proceeding is plain when we remember that a mill is the latest refinement of the quintessence of destruction, and is more likely to blow up than either dynamite or nitroglycerine.

The New Orleans link in the chain of subsidy conventions has voted with great unanimity to urge the passage of the Texas & Pacific Railroad bill now before Congress. Unlike the Chicago Convention of a few weeks ago, care has been taken to make the thing "unanimous," the minority being so small as to make no show of opposition.

Col. PERIN was yesterday tendered the use of the columns of the New York Tribune, with a reporter thrown in, for any explanation he might feel disposed to give regarding the cipher dispatches, their translation, or his meeting with SMITH WOOD in Baltimore. Like the boy in the story who had "made a mess of it," the nephew of his uncle had "nothing to say."

An important trial was begun yesterday at Hartford, Conn., in which the former officers of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, Messrs. THURBER, WALKER, WIGGINS, and WHITE are defendants to indictments charging them with having conspired together for the purpose of enriching themselves at the expense of the policy-holders. They are represented by eminent counsel, and are evidently prepared for a desperate fight to avoid conviction and punishment.

It is reported that an order has been issued by the Treasury Department rescinding the regulation imposed last July, upon the method of determining damage allowances at the Eastern port of entry. The Commission found that opportunity for extensive frauds was presented by the practice of inspecting the contents of but one package in ten of those upon which damage allowances were claimed, and it was ordered that in future all such packages be opened and examined. This last order allows of a return to the old loose system with its invitation to dishonesty and fraud, and its advantages to dishonest importers.

The strict enforcement of the regulation was working to the interest of the Government and of fair dealing, and it would be interesting to know by what means the Treasury Department has been persuaded to revoke the order and return to the old plan.

The President has "suggested" the propriety of suspending Supervising-Architect HARRIS during the interval preceding his trial on the charge or conspiracy in the Chicago Custom-House construction frauds, and Secretary SHERMAN has thought proper to defer to the judgment of his superior officer in this matter. It had occurred to many people that an official under indictment was not a suitable person to continue in custody of the records from which testimony is to be derived bearing upon the question of the guilt or innocence of himself and the other members of the alleged conspiracy to rob the Government, and it seems the President felt impelled to direct the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the correctness of this view. The master had doubtless escaped the attention of Mr. SHERMAN in his preoccupation with the scheme of exclusive gold resumption, and the hint of the President was most timely.

The retaliation provoked by the New York Clearing-House Association in its hostile discrimination against the standard silver dollar was made manifest in the House yesterday in the form of a resolution submitted by Mr. FOYER, of Illinois, the author of the bill remonetizing the dollar of 412 grains, declaring that a refusal by any National bank to receive and treat it as a legal dollar shall be deemed a defiance of the laws of the United States, and providing for the punishment of any and all banks not complying with the law by the passage of a bill withdrawing their notes from circulation. This resolu-

tion undoubtedly reflects the temper of the friends of the silver dollar regarding the hostile course of the New York banks and the Secretary of the Treasury, and although its presentation has been postponed under objection, it will be heard from again at a time when objections will not prevent its consideration and passage.

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to do many things in the matter of the resumption that Lord BEAUFORT will not submit to the present Parliament the question of furnishing supplies for the Afghan expedition. The forthcoming speech from the throne is said will be of the most general character, and will contain no specific statement regarding the foreign policy of the Government. These facts in English political circles are looked upon as a sure indication of the speedy dissolution of Parliament, and the ordering of elections for members of a new body, to test the strength of the Ministry in the course it has thus far taken.

The law provides (May 31, 1878) that "when United States notes are received or received in the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall . . . be resued and paid out again, and kept in circulation." This language is tolerably plain.

"Shall be kept in circulation" cannot very well be tortured into meaning by being looked up in the vanities of the Treasury at the creation of the Secretary. But the Secretary makes an elaborate though involved argument to prove that he has a right to hoard redeemed greenbacks, and thus to contract the volume of currency as to render it more easy to maintain resumption. He indicates that instead of releasing these redeemed greenbacks, and so keeping them in circulation according to the mandate of the law, he will sell bonds under the Refunding act to reinforce the gold reserve.

This proposed act is the logical outcome of the chief object of Mr. SHERMAN's policy, namely: to enable the nation to resume on the single standard, gold, instead of the double standard, gold and silver, as required by the act remonetizing silver.

The Treasury now holds 141 million dollars in silver, leaving 127 million dollars in gold. In referring to his stock of coin available for redemption purposes Mr. SHERMAN includes both silver and gold, but he cannot fail to know that, under his plan of resumption, the 14 million dollars in silver is practically useless.

Surrendering to the creditor the option which by law belongs to the debtor (the Government) makes silver a dead letter in resumption. Mr. SHERMAN, then, has a redemption fund of 127 million dollars which he has carried out of the country, and the 14 million dollars in silver is now in the hands of the Government. He cannot expand his empire and impressing them with the fear of its strength, cannot extend any further to the west. Against growth in that direction there is the impenetrable barrier of Germany and Austria. She cannot expand in a southwesterly direction without a fierce resistance and dangerous complications with the Great Powers, and even were every obstacle removed, the territory is too small to allow of a rapid increase of its growth. Having made his expansion must run east through the vast plains of Chinese Tartary, embracing hundreds of millions of square miles of frontier territory. The advance guard of her armies and politicians have already reached the western limits, and are pressing down upon Persia, Afghanistan, and the western Chinese boundary; while on the Pacific coast her traders coming down from the north are already trespassing upon the rich provinces of Chinese Tartary. This growth cannot be stopped except by the extinction of Russia. It will move on with the steady progress and resistless power of the rising tide. Barriers to be stopped, to stop it will trend in other directions where the resistance is weaker. If the new barriers England is seeking to erect on her northwestern frontier prove impassable, the tide will turn east and sweep on where the resistance is less, namely, over China.

Though Russia continually depresses any intention of making aggression upon India, the idea has frequently been entertained. In 1860, the Emperor PAUL made formal overtures to NAPOLÉON, proposing that Russia and France should combine to drive the English from India and invite Germany and Austria to make common cause with them. He presented the plan of the campaign to him in detail, but it did not impress NAPOLÉON as feasible, though years afterward, during his captivity at St. Helena, he expressed a strong desire to make a second expedition to India.

One thing we look for in vain in Mr. SHERMAN's report, namely: a suggestion looking to the scaling down of the gold dollar to the value of the silver dollar. We have not much faith in the success of this kind. Our observation has been that railroads do not abandon their schemes of extortion until they are compelled to do so. In the present case, it is not enough to exact fair treatment from them; they should also be punished for the full extent of the law for the extortion and discrimination they have been practicing. The Secretary says: "The addition of one-tenth or one-eighth to the thickness of the silver dollar would scarcely be perceived as an inconvenience by the holder, but would inspire confidence, and add greatly to its circulation." And he adds, with a well-aimed appearance of artlessness: "As prices are now based on United States notes at par with gold, no disturbance of values would result from the change." We beg the reader to contemplate the spectacle of this country that will include the large cities also, and result in some measure for a national regulation of their business. The patience of the public is very nearly exhausted as far as railroad abuses go.

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ISMARCK.

Impress of the Great man's Character.

Contrasted with His Kindness.

Never in Christianity— for His Enemies.

and Drinker—"Good Is Inspiration."

18.—Dr. Busch's book on "The War of 1857" still occupies the German and the English

BROTHER-CHILD'S CHATEAU. Bothchau's summer-residence, as Prussian Minister in Paris, was a guest, he was staying at which the Emperor had arranged and by the rich banker's wife had given orders that no one be admitted to the premises and the gardens. The steward, structures, refused Bismarck's pile of fine wines for dinner. Indignant at this entremet, he served it in his room, where he knew he was alarmed and repelled by the sight. Bismarck informed him that was used to fasten obstinate men to the table. It required the impatience of a good dinner or the bottle to make him talkative. Bismarck gives an extraordinary reason for this: "The Frenchmen who go to dinner with their dinner-companions zealously advocate the 'ruin of Babel.' He thinks that Paris should be preserved, it only to save the property of the Germans, and especially of his countrymen in Cologne and Frankfurt who had stayed there.

A PLEASANT FANCY NOT REALIZED. The Chancellor's fanciful idea of restoring the ancient Roman Empire to a barrier between France and Germany is thus explained: "My idea would be to establish a kind of German colony (out of the French occupied provinces), a State of 500,000 or 600,000 inhabitants, which should be no concession, and whose taxes should flow into Germany (how shall it be done? he says, "in a room, where he knew he was

alarmed and repelled by the sight. Bismarck informed him that was used to fasten obstinate men to the table. It required the impatience of a good dinner or the bottle to make him talkative. Bismarck gives an extraordinary reason for this: "The Frenchmen who go to dinner with their dinner-companions zealously advocate the 'ruin of Babel.' He thinks that Paris should be preserved, it only to save the property of the Germans, and especially of his countrymen in Cologne and Frankfurt who had stayed there.

MIGHT AND WRONG.

The movement question of right and wrong is a question of right and wrong, which may be remembered that after the French Empire was taken prisoner at Sedan, the Republican party in Germany pleaded for the immediate conclusion of peace, and was to be arrested on the spot (died). Napoleon's

was not ashamed of showing a little grain

of good nature in his character.

"A Nihilist he is," he says, "but very little

is beautiful and less comfortable."

Such a child he had, however, to satisfy me. Some things about it are very

pleasant, of course, but I should miss the joy of creation, and changing everything of my own creation. And then there is the pleasure of having the Prince decent upon the pernicious effect of having one's hair cut when the moon is on the water. To judge from the Prince's countenance, following the opposite practice is no panacea either.

R. H. PALMER.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOTHER AND SON.

It is told of Mr. Boncristiani that while looking at the first production of one of his dramas, and listening calmly to the applause which the first act evoked, a friend came up and congratulated him upon the great success he had made.

"You are quite mistaken, my friend," said the playwright; "this is going to be a

a signal failure."

"Do you know why?"

"The first act is too good."

"I am told that the second act is

the best."

"I am told that the third act is

the best."

"I am told that the fourth act is

the best."

"I am told that the fifth act is

the best."

"I am told that the sixth act is

the best."

"I am told that the seventh act is

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"I am told that the eighth act is

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold, Government Bonds, and Foreign Exchange.

The Chicago Money Market—Fluctuations in Stocks.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Little Change in Hogs or Provisions.

Wheat Easier—May Corn Stronger—Other Grain Steady.

FINANCIAL.

Gold was weak at 100% in New York; in Chicago, New York exchange was sold at 100%, and coin at 100%. The day of resumption was marked with entire confidence in the ability of the Government to carry out its redemption. Although no arrangements have been made, as far as known, for the redemption of greenbacks in Chicago, inquiry among the Chicago banks fails to find that they will or can afford to undertake the New York task. It would not pay. The expense charges on the currency one way, and on the gold back, would make the operation too costly. The gold when obtained would be of no more use than the greenbacks. They will after resumption, as now, be a small commodity, and will be hard to realize, but can be sold to any carrier in resumption.

In some New York financial circles there is an expectation of coming stringency in the money market this month. This opinion, the *New York Times* says, is doubtless altogether due to the apprehensions which exist that the present system of paper money will be abandoned with success.

Captains who entertain these views will, of course, be desirous of keeping their money within easy reach on the approach of what they consider likely to prove a momentous crisis.

The working agents of the money market do not sustain the boast of the gold conservators when they put up gold to 100%, which they could handle \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of gold and upset the plans of the Government for resumption.

Government bonds were rather inactive, compared with the previous business of last week, and prices were weak.

Foreign exchange was dull. There was only a moderate supply of bills. Grain bills were 47% currency. The posted rates for sterling were 480, and the actual 480, and the actual 480.

Consolidated 3-15, 480.

The *Post-Gazette* says:

"It is not only an overstatement to say that the deposits of the British, Anglo-Colonial, and Anglo-Foreign banks equal \$500,000,000, but it is the truth. The banks of the United Kingdom who pay income, as well as the depositors in the public British banks, British private, or otherwise, under six months, the present imperial revenue, or, as it is, in round numbers, \$1,000,000,000."

The *Post-Gazette* adds:

"The British, Anglo-Colonial, and Anglo-Foreign, but excluding the three British private, or otherwise, under six months, the present imperial revenue, or, as it is, in round numbers, \$1,000,000,000."

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